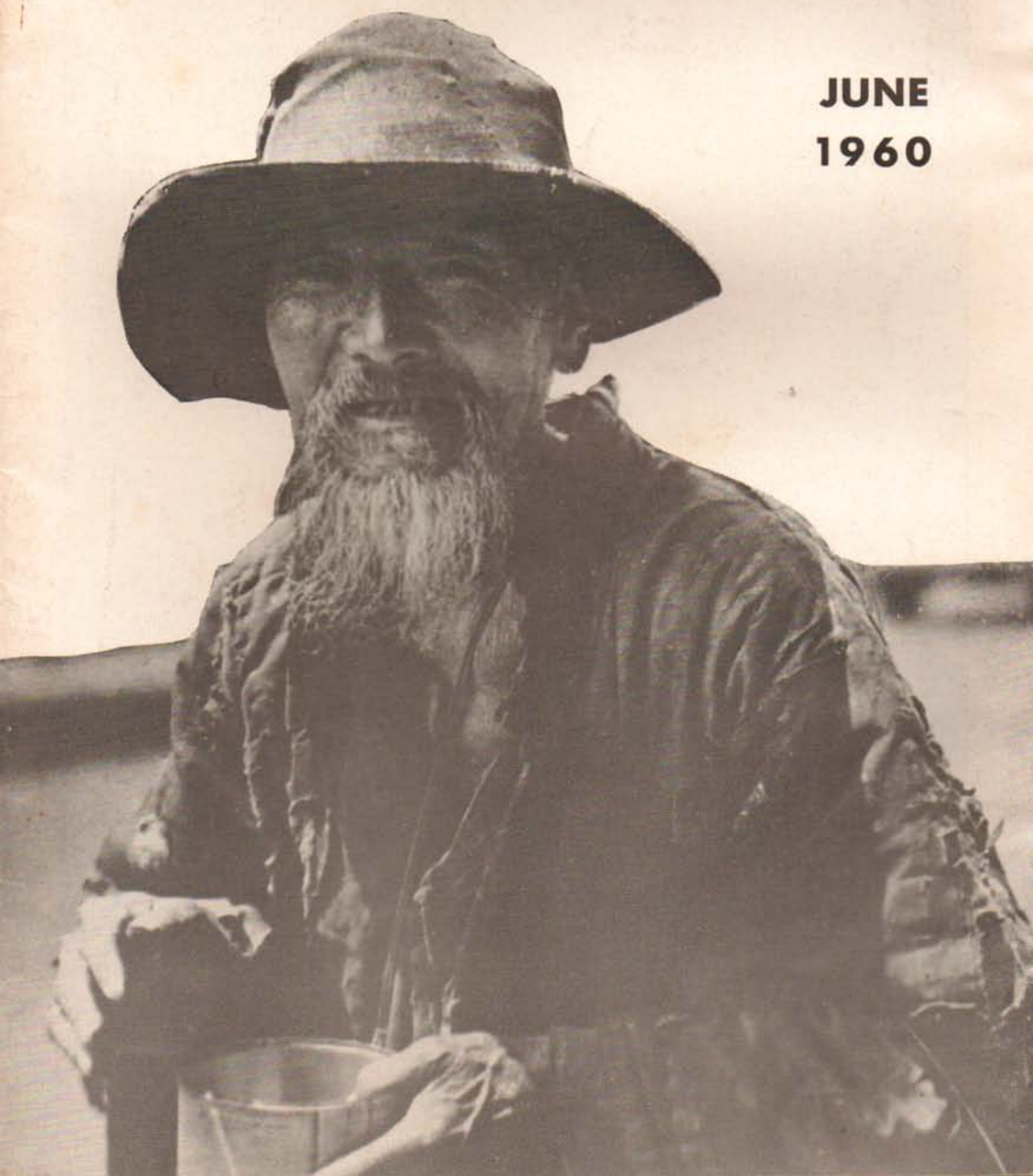


Ex-CBI Roundup
— CHINA — BURMA — INDIA —



**JUNE
1960**





OVER THE MOUNTAINS of Western China, a Curtiss C-46 Commando approaches its destination on a route flown by the India-China Division, Air Transport Command. In January, 1945, this division put more than 44,000 tons of freight into old Cathay by air. U. S. Air Force photo.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

CHINA · BURMA · INDIA

Vol. 14, No. 6

June, 1960

Ex-CBI ROUNDUP, established 1946, is a reminiscing magazine published monthly except AUGUST and SEPTEMBER at 117 South Third Street, Laurens, Iowa, by and for former members of U. S. Units stationed in the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II. Ex-CBI Roundup is the official publication of the China-Burma-India Veterans Association.

Clarence R. Gordon & Neil L. Maurer Co-Editors
CONTRIBUTING STAFF

Sydney L. Greenberg Photo Editor
Boyd Sinclair Book Review Editor

SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED at the Post Office at Laurens, Iowa, under act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

\$3.00 per Year Foreign: \$4.00 per Year
\$5.50 Two Years \$7.00 Two Years

Please Report Change of Address Immediately!

Direct All Correspondence to

Ex-CBI Roundup

P. O. Box 188

Laurens, Iowa

Letter FROM The Editors . . .

● **It's like losing** an old CBI friend to learn that the "gooney bird" is on the way out . . . slowly. After all, the C-47 did play an important part in our wartime lives, and hundreds of men were closely associated with it. Here's what Air Force Times says about this well-known plane:

"WASHINGTON—Headquarters last month authorized commands to phase out C-47s 'in least satisfactory condition.' The more complete C-47 retirement program is under study and has not progressed far enough for any definite conclusions, an official spokesman here said.

"The legendary twin-engine transports pre-date World War II by about five years and hold the AF record for the longest continuous operational duty. Flown first in 1935, the gooney's life spans nearly half the total era of powered flight."

● **This month's cover** shows a street beggar in Kunming, wearing tattered clothes and carrying a carefully-guarded can in which to receive alms. Photo by H. Wm. Seigle.

● **Although slow to start**, we believe "The CBI-er's Exchange" announced last month should be a good feature. Since the May issue was mailed, we've had several inquiries as to whether the exchange is limited to articles from China, Burma or India. The answer is "yes," inasmuch as Roundup is a CBI publication. Remember, there is no charge for these notices.

JUNE, 1960



Road Coolies

● The picture on page 2 (May) is a good study in primitive labor. Imagine having to utilize the services of thousands of coolies with hoes and little baskets to carve a roadway out of jungle and mountain? I suppose the road would never have gone through without them, though.

HAROLD HANSEN,
Minneapolis, Minn.

G. I. Cemetery

● The military cemetery at Barrackpore, pictured twice in the May issue, was as beautiful a cemetery as I have seen anywhere. I think it was perfectly awful to disinter those American soldiers after the war and return their bodies to the States.

DOROTHY G. GRAY,
Sacramento, Calif.



BARBER shop at Kunming, China, with customer in chair. Photo by Jim Wilkinson.



NEW RUNWAY under construction at Kunming Air Base in 1944. Coolies are shown carrying rock. Photo by Thomas F. Lynch.

Killed in Germany

● Army Sgt. Frank A. Cotoreno of Mount Clemens, Mich., was killed April 28 in an auto accident at Munich, Germany, as he headed toward an airport reunion with his wife and two sons. The 37-year-old career soldier, who served during World War II in the CBI theater, hadn't seen his family for more than a year. He had recently obtained government living quarters for them, and they flew to Germany to be with him. They alighted from the plane at Frankfurt, expecting to be met by Sgt. Cotoreno—instead there was an Army chaplain with the tragic news of his death.

LAWRENCE C. CASE,
Detroit, Mich.

Out of East China

● Anyone who served in East China at the time we were losing airfields to the Japanese will want to see the new movie, "The Mountain Road," starring James Stewart as an American major. It's from the best-selling novel by Teddy White, who was in China during the war as correspondent for Time magazine. As an "old China hand," I can truthfully say this is the best CBI movie thus far!

CHARLES MATHORN,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Iowa Basha Elects

● New officers of the Iowa Basha, CBIVA, elected at the spring meeting at Waterloo April 30 and May 1 are Kermit Kuhlman of Colesburg, commander; William Leichsenring of Amana, vice commander; Ray Alderson of Dubuque, adjutant and finance officer; Donald V. Doyle of Sioux City, judge advocate; Ben Hopkins of Montezuma, chaplain; Harold Hawk of Des Moines, public relations officer; Herman Vesting of Tripoli, sergeant at arms; and John Lee of Washington, Henry Hertel of South Amana and William Leichsenring of Amana, members of the board of directors. The fall meeting will be at Mason City with Marvin Boyenga (Mars Task Force) in charge of arrangements.

RAY ALDERSON,
Dubuque, Iowa

Korachi Gharry Nag

● The horse attached to the gharry, shown on page 5 (Apr.) looks like a race horse, compared to the nags I saw in Karachi during the war!

HAROLD M. STARK,
Boulder, Colo.

Copy From Friend

● A friend of mine recently sent me a copy of your Ex-CBI Roundup. I was very much interested as I served three years in the CBI as a member of the 432nd Sig. Const. Pn. I spent four months in India, six months in Burma and the rest of the time in China. The copy of Roundup which I received is a 1956 edition. If you are still publishing it I would like very much to subscribe. I think it is wonderful, and it brings back so many memories.

PATRICK CHAMBERS,
Mackinac Island, Mich.



CHOWRINGHEE ROAD in Calcutta, near Firpo's well-known restaurant. Photo by Joel H. Springer, Jr.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP



RELATIVES are shown carrying a body to the burning ghat at Agra, India, for cremation. Photo by W. E. Cantrell.

Ohio Meeting

● You just can't beat the combination of a fine April evening and good CBIVA friends. The bi-monthly meeting of the Dept. of Ohio Basha was held in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, April 23, with a good attendance of members and guests. Thanks to the efforts of the Columbus Basha folks for the many arrangements. Welcoming and hospitality began at 6 p.m. A pot luck supper of delicious dishes prepared by the ever-lovin' Ohio memsahibs was followed by a business session, two films on India, one of which was recently used on TV's See It Now program, and the amusing results of the bidding in the silent auction brought the evening to a close. Refreshments and elbow bending continued all during the evening in typical CBI style. A big

basket picnic is being planned for June in Cincinnati at which time there will be election of 1960-1961 officers.

HOWARD CLAGER,
Commander
Dept. of Ohio

498th Pay Day

● Would like to hear from some of my old buddies of the 498th Air Service Squadron, 44th Service Group. Hey, you guys; if it hadn't been for me you wouldn't have been paid on pay day!

LELAND F. GRUBER,
507 W. Reynolds
Springfield, Ill.

Bishop Quinn Dies

● The Most Rev. William C. Quinn, CM, 54, Roman Catholic bishop of Yukiang, Kiangsi, Red China, died in March at Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Formosa. He went to China in 1934, was consecrated as bishop in 1940, and hid in the mountains with other refugees during Japanese occupation of World War II. He was expelled from Communist China in 1951, after being under house arrest by the Reds for two years.

ALFRED C. MARTON,
San Gabriel, Calif.

Capt. Grimes Passes

● Capt. Harry Grimes, under whom I served at Hastings Mill, Calcutta, passed away last week. His wife said death was caused by cancer.

MARION I. HELD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Amana Food Served Family Style
Amana's Largest Restaurant



20 Miles West of Iowa City in Amana, Iowa

Owned and operated by CBI Veteran Bill Leichsenring

(Get your gas at the Homestead Phillips 66 Station
from CBier Henry Hertel)

The Army Red China Fears Most

By GERALDINE FITCH

Reprinted From The American Legion Magazine

"One does not use good iron to make nails, nor good men to make soldiers." This was a proverb of Old China.

Today this cannot be applied to the armed forces of the Republic of China on Taiwan (Formosa). The chief of the Army Section of the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) there, Brigadier General Lester S. Bork, says that these forces are appreciably better than they were even 18 months ago.

Chiang's armed forces today number 600,000 despite the fact that a few years ago 80,000 combat ineffectives were retired by a program unique in the long history of China.

Let us consider this new thing under the sun before attempting to evaluate the present efficiency of Chiang's Army.

Four or five years ago military observers and foreign correspondents inspecting the armed forces of Free China were reporting: "Chiang's army is getting too old to fight!" Some said: "The same Nationalist soldiers—nine years older!" Others added: "Too many old and ill!"

These charges were not altogether true, but there was enough truth in the clichés to make them serve as propaganda against Free China. Washington was worried.

In the face of a communist buildup along the mainland coast opposite Quemoy and Matsu, no question loomed larger in Sino-American military cooperation than this of the overage and debilitated army which had moved with the government from the mainland to Taiwan in 1949.



COMBAT READY troops standing at attention are admonished to serve their country.



CHIANG Kai-shek inspects artillery units in northern Taiwan.

To bring Free China's armed forces to a much higher peak of efficiency, and to take care of the ill, overage, and otherwise ineffective men as a first step in that process, the United States transferred \$48 million to the Republic of China for a veterans program. This money had been allocated to Indochina, but was still unused when Vietnam fell to the communists.

The program set up under this grant was called the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen, or VACRS for short. When Americans think of veterans programs, they often think of pensions and the GI Bill of Rights. So a myth arose in the U. S. A. to the effect that the old soldiers of China were being pensioned off at a liberal rate with money supplied by the American taxpayer. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no pension in VACRS. Officers, and officers only, receive a lump sum—once only—on separation from the armed forces.

The VACRS program provided for the medical needs of the ill. It made possible such things as new TB sanitariums and new additions on old ones; a dormitory to house 100 leprous soldiers at the government's Lo Shan Leprosarium; and a 616-bed veterans hospital, comparable to modern hospitals in the U. S. A.

Besides fitting retired servicemen into the economy of Taiwan wherever jobs were available, VACRS gave vocational training to those who knew no craft, and in-service training to others. Today these men are reclaiming marginal or tidal lands, opening up mineral wealth or cutting timber in mountain areas, building roads, etc.

This is a quick survey of the value and efficiency of the VACRS program, which has had only one appropriation of U. S. foreign aid. It provides facilities that are being used over and over again for the approximately 5,000 men released annually from the armed forces of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Another question often raised in America is: "Where does Chiang get his recruits?"

This question, usually asked with raised eyebrows by Americans, is never asked of Australia, which has a comparable population. It is taken for granted that they can build an army. There are more than 10 million people on the island of Taiwan today. And there is a universal military training program.

Actually, nearly half the army of today is made up of island-born Chinese (usually referred to in America as Taiwanese or Formosans). And there are probably 250,000 of them in the reserves.

There were also dire predictions in America about the Taiwan-born recruits. They would be of "dubious loyalty" croaked the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. "They are of untested political reliability," dogmatized a Far East expert at Columbia University's American Assembly.

But that was before they were tested under fire in the defense of Quemoy. More than a hundred newsmen from all over the world foregathered in Taiwan at that time, and most of them risked the heavy bombardment to cover the vest-pocket war. As one of them put it: "Quemoy's baptism of fire has put the native-born sons at the front to a severe test. They have dispelled all previous anxiety; they displayed courage and calm. The Taiwan-born recruits . . . have shown they were not only unafraid, but extremely brave and duty-conscious."

Since Quemoy, it would be difficult to make the label of "dubious loyalty" stick.

Free China's Minister of Defense, Yu Ta-wei, educated in the best schools of Europe and America and tops in military acumen, told me personally that he regards the new replacement system for the armed forces as "the greatest single mark of progress since the removal to Taiwan."

It came out in answer to my question on the average age of the soldiers. His Ministry gives it officially as 26.6. But, as he says, this figure is illusive because most of the older men (largely the mainland soldiers) today occupy technical positions—communications, training, etc. The men on the frontlines of Quemoy

and Matsu are much younger; half of them are Taiwan draftees who average from 20 to 22 years. On Taiwan itself the average is higher, probably about 24.5 years.

The conscription law, passed five years ago, provided that all able-bodied, 20-year-old males be drafted and given four months' basic training. They are then channeled into the various active divisions, and sent to one of nine training centers where they receive 20 months' additional training. After two full years of training, they are released to the reserve pool. This body is organized into reserve divisions, from which the men are called up for one month's refresher training each year for five years.

Recent amendments to the law now require every physically fit male to report for military training when he reaches 19. Students may finish college, but then must serve their two years before continuing graduate or technical work. At all times those in training—in the active army or in the reserves—are subject to mobilization in case of national emergency.

No Chinese connected with the armed forces, and the same can be said of the American training officer, makes any distinction between sons of mainlanders and the island-born. They are all Chinese.

"What matters," Dr. Yu said, "is that the new replacement system is making a modern army—and a modern China. On the mainland it was a transitional



CHINESE Nationalist trainees exercise with rifles at Fengshan.

army—some well-organized units, some modern weapons, some modern training. Today we have a modern Army, a good Navy, and a superior Air Force."

That vest-pocket war on Quemoy in late 1958 testified to the present efficiency under fire of the armed forces of Free China. The bombardment opened on August 23, when 41,000 high explosive shells fell within two hours. There was no panic, even though this was a terrific baptism of fire for untested recruits, and despite the loss of three generals in the assault.

Concentrated shelling continued, reaching a peak of 59,888 rounds on the 11th of the following month. Most of the year's record of 548,192 artillery shells hurled by the reds against Quemoy fell in the three-month period following August 23d. Newsmen who had covered other wars said that there was no such saturation shelling without letup at New Guinea or Kwajalein or in Korea without direct assault.

In the straits war, the Chinese Army knocked out 252 communist guns; destroyed 113 gun positions, 56 emplacements, 23 ammunition dumps, and 4 barracks; and sank many seagoing craft. The Nationalist Navy sank an additional 38 Chinese Communist vessels; on September 2 it sank an entire flotilla of 11 torpedo boats.

The final score of the pilots of the Chinese Air Force was 32 communist MIG's destroyed (a probable 12 more damaged) to the loss of one F-86. The records of the Army and Navy may not have been quite as dramatic as that of the Air Force, but they were equally convincing as to the efficiency of their training.



NICKNAMED "Sharks of Quemoy," these frogmen undergo tough training before they can qualify for assignment to special sea duties.

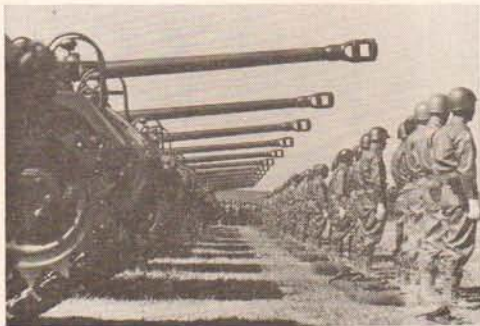
All officers I have talked with (both Chinese and American) agree on one point: no army ever reaches the stopping point in training. New weapons, new techniques, new standards, changes in character of the enemy—all call for continued efforts. There are several "forward-look" divisions, combat-prepared (not fully combat-equipped yet). They are capable, efficient, and well trained. And their anger at the atrocities that the communists have committed on the mainland gives them a will to fight. For warfare in Korea, Laos, the Philippines, or on their own mainland, they are far better prepared than any U. S. or Allied division in the world. This I have on the authority of American military officers who know that the Chinese commanders of today know how to use their staffs properly, how to command, and how to train their units for combat.

Under pressure of the straits crisis, the provision of more modern equipment was accelerated to Taiwan. The Chinese Air Force was trained to handle F-100's, and since the Quemoy battle has received an undisclosed number of supersonic RF-101 Voodoo jet photo-reconnaissance planes. The Navy was augmented during the crisis by the addition of amphibious craft, and since then by a re-equipped Benson-class destroyer.

Perhaps the most significant mark of U. S. confidence in the Army of the Republic of China is the presence on Taiwan of a complete Nike-Hercules battalion. It is completely manned by Chinese officers and men. American confidence in the ability of the Chinese to take over was justified when they proved ready in eight months' time, instead of the normal 18-month training period.

A word should be added about the Chinese Air Force's Thunder Tiger team, invited by the World Congress of Flight and the USAF to fly in acrobatic exhibitions in America with the Blue Angels of the U. S. Navy, the USAF's Thunderbirds, the Red Devils of Italy, and the Dutch Dash Four. The Chinese team was the youngest in point of organization, having been formed in 1954. Their squadron commander, Colonel Lo Hwaping, says precision flying and teamwork are important factors in winning any battle. They are not doing acrobatics merely for show, but to gain flying skill and to improve combat tactics. Last year in the Quemoy war, James Cary of AP called the Chinese airmen "the best fliers in the world."

I have asked a number of officers of top echelon why the Nationalist forces today are so much superior to what they



ARMORED UNITS stand in formation awaiting inspection by President Chiang.

were on the mainland, since there was an American training program there too. They say that the American training group then was handicapped by lack of weapons, lack of a good replacement system, and (for eight crucial months during the fight against the reds) by the arms embargo of the Marshall Mission. China had to buy arms wherever it was possible to get them. On Taiwan in 1950, when Nationalist troops were being withdrawn from Hainan Island, bringing their weapons with them in orderly evacuation, I myself saw Canadian, British, American, Czech, German, and Japanese weapons—all neatly stacked on the docks at Kaohsiung, an amazing conglomeration!

Major General L. L. Doan, Chief of MAAG, points out that today new weapons are constantly replacing old types. Recruits arrive to fill up the units. There are no gaps in strength anymore. There are training schools for ordnance, artillery, etc. Maintenance was notoriously poor in the old days. The talents of the Chinese lay in the fields of scholarly attainment, not in mechanical and technical matters. But today they are in a new league, a sophisticated league from a technological standpoint.

Today the armed forces of the Republic of China are much better trained and equipped than those of the Chinese Communists. This ought to go a long way to make up for the disparity in numbers. Their communications system is better; their morale is tops, and American officers are confident they would give a good account of themselves in battle.

One of MAAG's high-ranking officers said to me: "If the Nationalists return to the mainland during my term of duty here, I know of not one single adviser in the Army Section (not speaking for the other branches) who would not volunteer to accompany the Chinese

leaders and their staffs with me. General Peng, Chief of Staff, General Lo Lieh, commanding the Army, the two field commanders, and the off shore island commanders are all splendid leaders with whom we have the finest understanding."

Major General L. L. Doan, speaking of the vigorous training program that has been carried on for eight years now, said: "The armed forces of the Republic of China have attained a state of excellent efficiency. They are potent forces, and their deterrent capabilities were evidenced by the defeat of the communists in 1958, and the resolute determination with which they defend the Republic of China."

Admiral Roland M. Smoot, chief of the U. S.—Taiwan Defense Command, is on record as saying on many occasions that he considers the forces of the Republic of China "highly efficient." During the Quemoy crisis I heard him give high praise to China's Defense Minister, Yu Ta-wei: "A finer and more capable military man I have never met."

I thought of former Secretary Acheson and Adlai Stevenson saying the off-shore islands were "not worth a single American life." I remembered hearing President Chiang saying: "If you will give us the same material aid that Russia gives the Chinese Communists, we will do our own fighting."

At Quemoy, Chiang's armed forces proved that, given the stuff, they could defend their offshore islands without "a single American life." Whereas, if the islands are either taken or given away, American boys will die for the defense of Taiwan to which we are pledged by treaty.

Free China's armed forces are on the frontline today, and they are the buffer between the U. S. and the Communist Chinese. They have so stabilized the situation in the Far East that the U. S. has not found it necessary to send troops to fight in the Orient for nearly five years.

While interviewing Defense Minister Yu, I referred to Khrushchev's visit to my country and his probable purpose of buying time.

Dr. Yu would not criticize my country, but he did say: "Sometimes I wonder what America will do if Khrushchev calls the tune in a dozen countries all over the world at one and the same time—civil wars here, military coups there—in Southeast Asia, South America, Africa. What will your country do in case of Operation PANDEMONIUM?"

I'm still thinking that one over.

—THE END

Cedar Rapids in '60!

Saturday, August 6, of the forthcoming 13th annual reunion of China-Burma-India veterans (CBIVA Family Reunion) at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will be Governor's Day, with Governor and Mrs. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa in attendance.

Donald Doyle, Iowa Basha judge advocate, who is a state representative from Sioux City, made the arrangements for Governor Loveless to attend.

After the closing business session on Saturday morning, all those attending the reunion will go to the Past Commanders' Luncheon which will feature Chinese food. Governor Loveless will give a short talk at this luncheon, and all past national commanders will be introduced.

At 3 p.m. there will be a Memorial Service at the plaza of the Veterans Memorial Coliseum. This service will be conducted by the CBIVA national chaplain, Father Edward R. Glavin of Albany, N. Y.

If there are enough children at the reunion under 10 years of age, there will be an opportunity for parents to take them to the Bever Park Zoo and Kiddie-land bus at 4 p.m.

One of the highlights of the reunion will be the annual Commander's Banquet Saturday evening for all adults, with a children's banquet planned at the same time. Following the banquet program will be the Commander's Ball, with music by the Joey Paradiso Orchestra from Dubuque, Iowa. Music with "toe-teasin' tempos" in Italian style will be featured.

There will be a Saturday night floor show featuring the Hennenberry Family, comedy juggling and unicycling; Burn & White, musical comedy, singing and dancing; Lee & Rita, comedy magic, trunk escapes and audience participation; Denny White, master of ceremonies; and Harold Shover, pianist.

From the opening cocktail party Wednesday evening, August 3, through Saturday night, a complete program has been planned for the reunion.

The reunion committee asks those coming to Cedar Rapids to bring western attire for the Thursday night western party and dance; swim suits, golf clubs or tennis rackets for the Friday afternoon "Corn Boil" picnic; and Oriental costumes for the Friday evening Puja Parade and Ball. Despite an announcement made last month, members of the committee



IOWA'S Governor Herschel C. Loveless, who will attend the 1960 CBIVA Reunion on Saturday, August 6.

say rental costumes will not be available in Cedar Rapids.

Total registration fee for the four-day reunion will be \$20 for adults, with two more meals than usual included, and \$7.50 for children under 14.

Rates for most rooms at Hotel Roosevelt, the reunion hotel, are said to be \$7.25 single, \$9.25 double and \$12.25 for twin beds, with no room charge for children under 14. For those 14 or over, the charge for a rollaway bed is \$3. All rooms have air conditioning and television. The hotel also offers free overnight parking, so it is possible to have a car parked in the garage from Wednesday afternoon to Sunday morning for only \$1.50.

At the CBIVA executive board meeting held May 7 at Cedar Rapids, it was decided to continue with the plan to print a complete membership roster with the 1960 reunion program despite the fact that only a few \$10 ads have been received from members to pay costs of printing. The June 1 deadline for these ads has been extended to June 15. They may be sent to G. L. Galloway, P. O. Box 188, Laurens, Iowa, before that time. Copies of the roster and program will go to all CBIVA members.

WELCOME

China-Burma-India Veterans

**Hotel
Roosevelt**

+

Cedar Rapids'

Newest

and

Finest



- 100% Year 'Round Air Conditioning
- Free Television in All Rooms
- Beautiful Farm House Restaurant
- Family Plan—Children Under 14 Free
- Free Overnight Parking

Dancing Nightly Piccadilly Tavern

J. C. "Mike" Kennedy, Manager

Panther Leaves Scars

From the Des Moines Tribune

By JANE BOULWARE

PELLA, IA.—The Rev. C. A. DeBruin, 62, home here on furlough from his mission post in India, can testify that a missionary's life can be exciting and dangerous.

He has scars on his back from wounds left by claws of a panther.

But the Rev. Mr. DeBruin (pronounced DeBrine) and his wife are eager to return

to Vellore, India, where they have served the Reformed Church since 1926.

"We'll be going back next June for our last term," he said. "We have enjoyed having a part in building the Church of South India, and in putting the churches on a self-supporting basis as soon as they are able. The road has been difficult, but each term (about 6½ years) has been progressively better."

On Way to Church

The encounter with a panther occurred a few years ago in a small Indian village which the DeBruins passed through on their way to conduct services in a nearby church.

"We noticed crowds of people on the street as we went through in the morning," the missionary recalled. "When we returned about 4 p.m., after the service, the people had knotted in one mass and about six policemen had arrived.

"Panther locked in house!" was the reply we got to an inquiry. The panther had been roving the village since 4 a.m. and had bit and clawed five people, all in the hospital. He was now locked in a house that had no one in it.

"I had a high-powered rifle with me, and joined the effort to kill the animal before he could get out of the house. Some of us climbed to the thatched roof and opened a hole in the straw and coconut leaves. We hoped to shoot through the hole when the opportunity came.

"Nothing happened until about 5 p.m., when the panther leaped through a hole of his own, and escaped from the house.

Moved Like Lightning

"He entered five houses altogether. Villagers, terrified, climbed to rooftops or trees to watch the proceedings. Once again, we thought we had him cornered in a house. I was poised outside, ready to shoot on the panther's exit, when he suddenly leaped on my back. He moved like lightning, and no one could anticipate his moves.

"I had two thoughts—will someone come to my assistance and how soon will it fasten its fangs in my neck—when it turned and left me. As it turned I fired a parting shot at it. I learned later that there was another shot, for my wife heard two. But I was so deep in thought that I did not even hear that one shot, which I learned later was that of a



REVERENCE and thankfulness of an Indian woman are captured in this picture, "The Fellowship of Prayer," from the album of the Rev. C. A. DeBruin of Pella, Iowa, missionary home on furlough. It was taken in a field at Dheenabandupuram.

policeman. Actually, when he fired his shot the panther left me.

"I drove 15 miles to one of our doctors and was given first aid. Then I drove another 40 miles to our hospital where I spent 15 days. Since there was a possibility the animal might have been mad, my treatment included a series of painful rabies shots.

"As for the panther, he was found dead four days later, four miles away."

'District' Evangelism

Vellore is 88 miles south and west of Madras. The Reformed Church operates Voorhees College and a Christian medical college and hospital there. "District" evangelism is practiced in the area, in which many village congregations make up one church organization. The DeBruins had charge of 50 village congregations and four churches.

"Last January, about five months before we were to leave on furlough, they asked me to take another 22 churches. I protested, but finally consented when there appeared to be no one else available. In seven Sundays, I visited all 22 congregations."

When possible, DeBruin traveled by car or jeep, but much impassible territory had to be negotiated on foot. He has walked as far as 15 miles to get to a church.

Indian nationals have been taking over

pastorates as soon as they are qualified, DeBruin said. This is a good thing, he said, because missionary recruits have been dwindling in number.

"For one 14-year-period, from 1926 to 1940, we added not a single ordained missionary to the staff. The staff has been reduced from 50 to 25. Several have retired."

The church of South India, supported by several American denominations, is a united Protestant church of about a million members. It has 14 dioceses, governed by a general synod and extends from central India to the northern part of Ceylon. The church has its own liturgy.

The desire for ecumenity comes naturally to persons of non-Christian background, the Rev. Mr. DeBruin said.

"They say, 'Is Christ divided?'"

The Rev. Mr. DeBruin is a native of Pella, where his mother, brothers and sisters still reside. His wife has worked especially with illiterate women of India, teaching them hymns and prayers. Both she and her husband speak Tamil, the language of the area.

The DeBruins have a daughter, Joyce, also married to a missionary, the Rev. J. W. Dunham. The Dunhams, who have just completed their first term as missionaries to Arabia, have two children, 2 years and 2 weeks old. They also are on furlough in the states now.



EARLY MORNING Communion service is conducted by the Rev. C. A. DeBruin, second from right, with two Indian pastors. The occasion was a ministers' fraternal retreat at Dheenabandupuram.

It Seems Like Only Yesterday

Col. Earl O. Collum Reviews

Copies of CBI Roundup

No. 4 in a Series

Again we look back to Roundup; this time for May 1944: Sherman tanks hit Japs in Burma—Col. Rothwell H. Brown awarded Silver Star by Gen. Stilwell—Virginia Mayo poses delightfully—"If Miss Malaria catches you with your net up" (cartoon: mosquito sees net up) "She'll have you with your pants down" (cartoon: stabs exposed rear end)—page of photos depicts work of photo unit in Col. William P. Fisher's Liberator outfit in China—second anniversary of Stilwell's 21-day retreat from Burma with 114 followers—British take offensive in Kohima sector—Frank Knox dies, James V. Forrestal may be next SecNav—set of Chinese-Yank team pictures in Burma—Major Graham Batchelor uses chopsticks at Chinese mess—Cpl. Wesley Dickinson flies home with collection of venomous snakes for Washington, D. C., zoo—14th AF bombers hit Nip bridges over Yellow River—AACCS Sgt. Johnny McNally revealed as former All-Pro football great, played under name Johnny Blood—Washington third-baseman Buddy Lewis, now a captain flying over Burma, gets black eye in touch-football game—Gen. Patton in England stirs up new storm with speech saying Great Britain, United States, and Russia are destined to rule the world—EAC downs 243 Nip planes in four months—National Safety Council reports more U. S. deaths from accidents than war casualties—Captain John George finds paper in Mogaung Valley, has Jap words translated, learns it is U. S.-dropped propaganda leaflet—P. K. Wrigley Co. announces all gum produced will go to GIs overseas—Sgt. Raymond Detwiler, APO 689, builds new loading ramp to facilitate loading stretcher-borne patients into Air-Evac planes—Gen. William D. Old and Col. Philip Cochran awarded British DSO for work in recent Wingate Air Commando landings in Burma—EAC destroys 22 Jap aircraft—Errol Flynn named in paternity suit—the monsoons are starting—girl wearing sweater ordered to leave Supreme Court hearing—Senate Committee approves G. I. Bill of Rights—Allied bombers double tempo of blows at Germany—Sgt. Gerhard Neumann reads Zippo ad depicting P-40-B, notifies Zippo

company of error in exhaust stacks in ad, receives seven free Zippo lighters—Lt. Col. Frederick Borth suggested shipping toilet paper overseas in bales instead of rolls, saved cargo space equal to that of a Liberty ship in nine months of sailing—Americans in Burma jungle get air-dropped reading matter to occupy their waiting periods; included are a manual on operating farm plows, Hints on Social Etiquette, and three French novels (written in French)—American newspaper editors predict war will end in 1945, and Japan will succumb quickly after Germany is defeated—PFC Berlin L. Sowgen poses with 14-foot python shot near the Ledo Road.

ROUNDUP
BINDERS

\$3.00
Postpaid



Attractive Book Binder
Holds 24 Copies

Ex-CBI Roundup

P. O. Box 188 Laurens, Iowa

CBI DATELINE

*News dispatches from recent issues
of The Calcutta Statesman*

CALCUTTA—The West Bengal Government has decided to open two more blood banks to meet requirements in rural areas. The heavy call on the Calcutta blood bank has necessitated the opening of separate establishments in the districts. Last year the blood bank supplied 29,944 bottles of blood against 28,275 in 1958. The bank's annual report for 1959 mentioned the lack of response from those in the "middle income group."

NEW DELHI—Negotiations are under way with the Ford Foundation to provide television sets for all secondary schools in Delhi.

RAWALPINDI—The Pakistan Government has announced that it has decided to liberalize facilities for foreign travel. It said Pakistanis could have the basic travel quota of foreign exchange for Middle East countries and countries in the African continent excluding the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms; Europe, South and North America, Canada, the Philippines and Far East countries; and Southeast Asia excluding India and Burma.

NEW DELHI—Police have arrested seven persons for allegedly employing minors for begging. The arrests are the first to be made under a new section incorporated into the Indian Penal Code, which makes the abduction of minors and their use for begging an offense punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years.

MADRAS—Many candidates who appeared in the Madras Public Service Commission examination recently did not know how to punctuate and spell, write sentences without a finite verb, and were unaware that the first word of every sentence should begin with a capital letter.

NEW DELHI—An I.A.C. plane was unable to land recently at Imphal because a large number of cattle had "invaded" the airfield. It was reported that supporters of the agitation for "restoration of responsible government" in Manipur had driven the cattle into Imphal airfield shortly before the plane was due to land.

BULANDSHAHR—An unidentified "child eater," which has killed six children and mauled an equal number, is lurking around six villages in the Bulandshahr District of Uttar Pradesh. It is reported to be a fleet-footed nocturnal animal that attacks only children. The panic-stricken villagers stopped sending their children to school, and the women and children started sleeping indoors.

CALCUTTA—Bhutan will shortly have printed laws and a press in Calcutta is halfway through printing the State's laws in Bhutanese language, it is reported here. Hitherto the theocratic system of government in the Himalayan State enforced laws from religious books.

CALCUTTA—Only 9.3 per cent of the women in Calcutta are literate.

CALCUTTA—The crisis in Calcutta Port caused by the continually deteriorating Hooghly, the signs of which were evident at least three years ago, "is already upon us," according to representatives of almost all shipping interests connected with the port. If the depth of the river continues to diminish for the next two years at the same rate as it has for the past three, they said, Calcutta will cease to be of any use to ocean-going ships.

CALCUTTA—There are many rural areas in West Bengal where people experience difficulty for want of sheds at burning ghats or burial grounds. The Government has decided to help local people provided they agree to bear part of the expense for the construction of sheds, each costing about Rs 500. About 200 such sheds are likely to be built during the current financial year.

RAIGANJ—The mango crop of Malda District, West Dinajpur, has been totally damaged this year. Rain during the early part of March came as a death blow to the blossoms which had been in abundance.

CALCUTTA—Mr. Thomas J. Bata, president of Bata Development Ltd., London, recently said here that India, with its 400 million people, was "a challenge to shoemakers." Shoewearing in India is still at the very low rate of one pair per head every three years against three pairs a year in Europe and the United States.

NEW DELHI—The Survey of India has made considerable progress in aerial surveys and the mapping of the border areas, and the first set of the standard map of India will be issued soon.

Scientist's Suicide Stirs Up Criticism

BY HENRY S. BRADSHER

Associated Press Writer

NEW DELHI—He held a doctor's degree from Fordham University, New York. But he earned only 245 rupees (\$51.45) a month—and after various deductions he got only 100 rupees (\$21).

He couldn't support his wife and five children on that. So he took them to live with his parents and returned alone to his room near the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, where he was a teaching assistant.

He fixed some telephone wire to the ceiling and hanged himself.

The suicide of Dr. M. T. Joseph has stirred India to take a hard look at the conditions under which government scientists work. A lot has been found wrong.

One newspaper said money is "being spent lavishly on palatial buildings for research, while less attention is paid to scientific equipment, the least attention being paid to the reasonable needs of the men who work in the buildings and use the equipment."

Only a few days before Joseph's suicide, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had appealed to Indian scientists to work at home instead of accepting jobs abroad. Many foreign-trained experts have stayed overseas.

The government has promised to improve conditions for scientists. A few steps already have been taken.

BUREAUCRACY BLAMED

Some major complaints of Indian government scientists are: low pay, inadequate recognition of qualifications, too much red tape both in scientific work itself and in personnel administration, and such a rigid bureaucracy that merit and initiative are buried.

A scientist who received a master's degree at the top of his class earns barely 200 rupees (\$42) a month, "but if the same person abandons science and joins the administrative service he starts on more than double that salary," an expert pointed out.

The case of Dr. Joseph illustrated many of the complaints.

He started working at the institute in 1945, holding a bachelor of science degree. The pay scale was 80 to 220 rupees (\$16.80-56.20). He earned a master's degree in 1954, but his job stayed the same.

In 1954 he obtained an assistantship at Fordham and went to New York to

earn his doctorate. The Indian government loaned him money for passage and kept him on part pay for 28 months.

Joseph returned with his Ph.D. in July, 1958. All the institute had to offer was the same type job he had before.

Joseph submitted 17 applications for better jobs. But, a report to Parliament said, he performed unsatisfactorily in an interview with the Union Public Service Commission. The institute did not forward some applications for outside jobs because Joseph still owed the government money. Official records described him as having only average ability.

INJUSTICE UNDERLINED

Frustrated, unable to earn more money after 15 years service or to obtain a job worthy of his doctorate, Joseph took his life.

"The real trouble" with government handling of scientists, a newspaper editorial said, "is that this sort of thing happens so often. Dr. Joseph's case was only dramatized by its tragic consequences."

The suicide "has made the nation deeply conscious of the injustice being done to scientists and government uneasily aware of the wrongness of its system—if it could be so called—of administering its scientific personnel," another newspaper commented.

As a result of this case, the government has decided to give merit promotions or pay raises to persons who return from abroad with higher academic qualifications. It is considering liberalization of rules on study leaves.

More consideration for the persons involved and less coldly-impersonal, slow paper shuffling is also promised.

Government scientists hope these steps will improve conditions. They know that the large number of educated unemployed in India keeps up a pressure behind them to hang onto their jobs despite complaints.

On a personal basis, the government is helping Joseph's family. Several private funds for them have been collected.

—THE END

Tell Your CBI Friends
About Roundup

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

Book Reviews



Edited by **BOYD SINCLAIR**

ADMIRAL TOGO. By Georges Blond. The Macmillan Company, New York, June 1960 \$4.95.

Fast-paced, exciting, and colorful biography of Japan's admiral of World War II. High adventure, sea battles, and personal heroism. It is also an effective narrative of Japan's rise to world power.

ALL THE EMPEROR'S HORSES. By David Kidd. The Macmillan Company, New York, June 1960. \$3.50.

The author married the fourth sister in a Chinese family of eleven, and in a series of vivid family portraits, he achieves a keen understanding in the reader of the old, proud China before the Communists.

MY LIFE WITH A BRAHMIN FAMILY. By Lizelle Reymond. Roy Publishers, New York, April 1960. \$4.50.

The experiences of a charming Frenchwoman who lived as a member of the family in a Brahmin home in India from 1947 to 1953. Among other things, she visits a hermit-teacher in the Himalayas.

NO HIGH GROUND. By Fletcher Knebel and Charles Bailey. Harper and Brothers, New York, June 1960. \$4.00.

The dramatic true story of a race against time—the winners and the losers—in a tense narrative of the months preceding the unleashing of the atom bomb over Hiroshima.

THE RASCAL AND THE PILGRIM. By Joseph Anthony. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, June 1960. \$3.75.

A moving and exciting account of a Korean war orphan, now a college student in Quincy, Illinois. American soldiers got a special public law passed for his entry into the U. S.

A PUNJABI VILLAGE IN PAKISTAN. By Zekiye Eglar. Columbia University Press, New York, April 1960. \$6.00.

A description of the life of village people in the Punjab by a Muslim who lived there for more than five years and is at present at the Harvard Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

EAST WIND RISING. By Relman Morin. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, May 1960. \$5.00.

The winner of two Pulitzer prizes for newspaper work writes of experiences and observations from the time he was a student in China in 1929 up to his imprisonment by the Japanese in Saigon in 1941.

HUNZA LAND. By Allen E. Banik. Whitehorn Publishing Company, Long Beach, April 1960. \$4.95.

A Nebraska doctor's experiences in the Himalayan kingdom, where, he reports, men live for 120 years, and women of 80 look no older than American women of 40. Maybe we've found the mountain of youth.

INTRODUCTION TO ORIENTAL CIVILIZATIONS. Edited by William de Bary and others. Columbia University Press, New York, June 1960. \$22.50.

The three volumes deal with the sources of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian tradition. More than 3,000 pages. The boxed set will sell for \$18.00 if orders are received before June 27th.

IN SEARCH OF INDIA. By Ross Smith. The Chilton Company, Philadelphia, April 1960. \$6.50.

"This book probes deep into the soul of India and finds some of the springs that make these people great and enduring," writes Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Enough said.

CHINA. By Chang-tu Hu and others. Taplinger Publishing Company, New York, April 1960. \$10.00.

The result of five years of research and writing by more than 40 Chinese and American scholars—a massive resume of today's China. Eighteen major universities make up the organization that produced this study.

TO THE EDGE OF SPACE. By Myron Gubitz. Julian Messner, New York, May 1960. \$4.95.

The story of the rocketplane X-15, which is expected to take a man 100 miles up at 4,000 miles an hour. An account of the pilots, engineers, scientists, and technicians who are doing the groundwork.

THE DEATH OF AFRICA. By Peter Ritner. The Macmillan Company, New York, April 1960. \$4.95.

On the basis of three months in black Africa in 1959, the 33-year-old author writes like an angry young man. Old Africa is dying, a new is being born. He fears catastrophe unless something is done.

Phoning Is Still An Art

BY WALT FRIEDENBERG

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

NEW DELHI—The most talked-about book in India's capital this week would undoubtedly be a best-seller, if it weren't being given away free. It's the new telephone directory.

The newspapers gave it enthusiastic reviews. The Statesmen hailed it as "a great improvement on the old models." The Hindustan Times headlined it as "handy."

And among Delhi's 31,000 telephone subscribers, the 1960 edition is a conversation piece in government offices and over dinner tables.

THE SECRET of success is the new arrangement of names in alphabetical order. The old directory toyed with that idea; the new one has adopted it zealously. The zoo, for example is now listed under "Z" instead of under "M"—for Ministry of Agriculture and Food—as before, and there is now telephoning without tears.

Mr. Lakshmi Jain is now found under "J" instead of "I," for Indian Co-operative Union, where he is general secretary.

This shift from the man in his office principle to the citizen in his home has meant less angry shouting at the Enquiry (Information) operator.

THE ELEMENT of mystery and the challenge to the imagination have not entirely disappeared, however. Where is Palam Airport listed, for example? Experts in Delhi telephonemanship, using both logic and intuition, will find it under "C"—for Civil Aviation Department.

By dropping degrees, honors, and titles, and holding listings to one line, the new directory has been able to reduce itself from 578 pages to 454, while adding 5,000 new listings.

(The Chicago directory, about 2 million copies of which are distributed yearly, uses 1,788 pages to list about 1 million names).

THE NEW DELHI BOOK has lost some of its personal flavor. In the old book, for example, a six-line entry related that Chopra, Dr. P. N., studied in Bengal, London, and Boston, U. S. A., was a member of the homeopathic enquiry committee of the ministry of health of the government of India in 1948-49, is a member of Delhi Homeopathic Board,

and lives at Flat No. 18-A, Central Market, Connaught circle, New Delhi.

The new one-liner simply gives his name, address, and phone number. The old foreign-trained, public-spirited Dr. Chopra has disappeared.

The alphabetical list runs from A. A. Bengal Taxi stand to Mrs. Zutshi, Sheela, and it quietly includes Nehru, Jawaharlal, prime minister of India, at his two home numbers, 35023 and 35333. He occasionally picks up the phone and answers it himself.

THERE ARE only two Joneses and three Smiths, but columns of Anands, Bhatias, Chopras, Sharmas, and Singhs, common names in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the two states between which Delhi is located. The names show that owning a phone is largely an upper-caste and thus upper-income affair.

Most of Delhi's 1.5 million inhabitants have never used a phone, much less owned one.

The listings also reveal that the expanding government of India has brought Indians from all parts of the country to its capital city: Kauls from Kashmir, Subramanians from Madras, Chatterjees from Bengal, and others.

THE DIRECTORY is in English, which is the only nationwide language, even if known by only 1 per cent of the population. But that raises a problem because a Madras name like Murthi may also be spelled Moorti, Moorthy, Murti, Murty, or Muthy, depending on the way Mr. Murthi (or Moorti, etc.) likes it.

The yellow pages are green and few in number, but they show an increasing number of architects, income-tax consultants, cycle dealers, advocates, and air-conditioning companies—all signs of the new times.

Delhi's 31,000 subscribers pay \$2 a month "rent" plus one rupee (21 cents) for every 12 local calls. Standing outside the booth, so to speak, is a waiting list 30,000 names long. And there are only about 190 "public call boxes" in the city.

THOUGH INDIA got its first phone in 1881, just five years after its invention, there were only 114,000 phones in the whole country in the Independence year of 1947.

Today the total is 350,000, but India is still one of the lowest "telephone-density" nations in the world. Nearly half of the phones are in the four big cities, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.



PERSONNEL of U. S. Naval Group China (SACO) are shown on a range in China, instructing Chinese in the use of the M-1 carbine. Members of this group operated with the Chinese forces from 1942 until the war's end. Their first activity, the forwarding of weather information, was soon expanded to include intelligence work and the training and equipping of Chinese guerillas for missions against the Japanese. Known first as the "Friendship Project" and later as "Sino-American Cooperative" (SACO), the group was under the command of Rear Admiral Milton E. Miles, USN. Photo by William J. Peacock.

New Burma Road?

● I read in the paper last week that the Red Chinese have built a road from Tibet into Kashmir to support their claim to that territory. During the recent ruckus between India and Red China on the border dispute, I wondered if the Chinese were not repairing the old Burma Road for that same purpose?

JOHN A. BRIGGS,
Omaha, Nebr.

Commanding General

● An officer who served in CBI during World War II has been in command of the Seventeenth Air Force, with headquarters at Ramstein, Germany, since last November. He is Maj. Gen. Gabriel P. Disosway, who previously headed the 12th Air Force. A 1933 West Point graduate and a pilot since 1934, he led the 312th Fighter Wing in China in 1945.

A. D. HANSON,
St. Paul, Minn.

29 Months in CBI

● Spent 29 months in the CBI theater . . . am very much interested in the CBI. Just yesterday a friend of mine gave me the address of Ex-CBI Roundup . . . I am sure I will enjoy it very much.

DUDLEY TEMPLET,
Belle Rose, La.

Chamales' Death

● Sorry to learn in May issue of the death of Tom Chamales. I have felt that he was unjustly criticized for his statements on Chiang's government, which he had proven with various documents. I realize the opponents of Chamales' views felt he was stirring up a hornet's nest in our relations with Chiang.

ERNEST ROSS,
Boston, Mass.

Calcutta Traffic Cop

● I remember the traffic policeman on the May issue cover, not by name, but having seen this colorful character on Chowringhee Road while on my way to the Hindustan Building each day.

MARVIN E. SOHN,
Jersey City, N. J.

Karachi Visit

● Certainly enjoyed reading of William B. J. Cummings' recent revisit to Karachi. I was surprised to learn that Karachi is no longer the capital of Pakistan. I envy anyone who has the time and money to return to the Far East for a visit. Hope to do it myself some day.

STANLEY W. HARRIS,
Brooklyn, N. J.



VIEW of Calcutta traffic from a rickshaw. Photo by Joel H. Springer, Jr.

He Would Return to India

(Reprinted from *The Denver Post*)

BY BARBARA MOORE

Given \$5,000 with three months' spare time and the yen for exotic climes, a resolute traveler could take a never-to-be-forgotten tour of India.

For that price and in that time you could travel the length of India from its region of bizarre temples in the South to the seldom-visited land of Nepal bordering it in the North, stay in luxurious hotels, sample strange foods, shoot tigers from the back of an elephant and come home bulging with such souvenirs as old brass and copper ware, handloomed cloth, carpets from Nepal or star sapphires from Colombo.

You could wander off the tourist routes to stay in Dak bungalows in small towns, watch shadow plays and puppet shows in villages or have your past and future told by a turbaned astrologer. Along the way you would mix with the Indian people, soaking up their history, culture and outlook.

For John Miller, the soft-spoken, Oklahoma-born manager of American Express' Denver branch, not even a trip to the moon could top such a vacation.

When asked about India, he's apt to smile a bit sheepishly and dip into the lower left-hand drawer of his desk where a collection of books and folders contain details about nearly every aspect of his favorite foreign country. He calls it "my memory drawer."

For Miller is an old hand at India. His first assignment upon joining American Express in 1951 was Bombay, and he lived and worked in Bombay and New Delhi until 1958.

"But I'd like to go back to do the things I didn't get to do when I was working there," he says.

Heading his list are a tiger hunt, trips to Nepal, the Khyber Pass and the frescoed Ellora and Ajanta caves in South India and a swing through Colombo and Ceylon on his way home.

Preferably he'd fly over and return by ship, the ship being necessary because. "I'd be loaded down with souvenirs this time," he says.

"I'd go any time I had the chance," he grins, "but I'd prefer the months of December, January and February. I'd have to be in New Delhi Jan. 26 for Republic Day, which is by far the big-

gest and finest celebration you'll see anywhere in the world, except perhaps the coronation of a queen.

"I'd travel the Indian train system—it's slow, but sure and good. The heat? It wouldn't bother me. After all, people travel to Phoenix in the summer."

His preferred tour could be done for \$3,000, but Miller doesn't believe in stinting as long as he's wishing. He prefers a luxury trip with all the trimmings, adding, "It costs almost \$2,000 for a good tiger hunt with elephants."

Miller has had a yen for India since his high school days, when reading Kipling and studying about maharajas got him intrigued with the idea. And while he lived there he found himself attracted by the people and the pace of life.

"It's a slower pace," he explains. "The people are not bothered with all the American 'conveniences' which tend to make our life complicated. They're not bothered with TV—Maverick doesn't enter into their lives at all. And the husbands don't have to give up their free time to mow the lawn."

Miller doesn't know when he'll be able to take his Indian vacation. It might not come until he's retired. But he's pretty sure he will return some day—an Indian astrologer told him so. —THE END

Ex-CBlers Exchange

This column is intended to bring together CBI-ers who want to sell, buy or trade articles from China, Burma or India. There is no charge for this service . . . send your notices to the editors for inclusion in next issue.

WANTED—Antique nickel-plated flintlock rifle, used by Kachins in Burma during World War II. Chester Moore, 969 S. Pearl, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—If a history of the 7th Bomb Group has been published, I would like to obtain a copy. George W. Dellinger, 379 York St., Manchester, Pa.



EN ROUTE to market, these Chinese operate sampan on Kunyang Lake, near Kunming, China. Photo by Jim Wilkinson.

Great Purpose

● The war years seem so very far back, at times I find myself asking if I really spent nearly three years of my life in the jungles of Assam and North Burma. Your fine little magazine serves a great purpose to us CBI veterans, keeping us reminded of the many unusual experiences encountered in the Orient, at a time when most Americans didn't know the CBI Theater existed. I remain an ardent reader of Ex-CBI Roundup.

STEVE ORRENSON,
Baton Rouge, La.

Changing India

● I cannot help but marvel at how India is changing—for the better, of course. When India gained her independence in 1947, experts from some quarters were of the opinion the country was far better off under British rule. Especially was this true when the

terrible riots and murders followed partition of the country. But today, after a dozen years of independence, India can boast a higher percentage of literates and hundreds of worthwhile public works

projects. The country was so rundown when handed over to Nehru that it would have been nothing short of a miracle to witness a major change in the country in so short a time. But, given another two decades of time, India will emerge as a major power in the Orient. Her influence is already being felt around the world today.

RUSSELL W. HALL,
New York, N. Y.

Too Far in Hills

● Enjoy all the articles which appear in Ex-CBI Roundup. Sorry our bunch did not get to read the original Roundup while in China with Navy Group China (SACO). I guess we were too far back in the hills.

J. R. JIM REID,
Frederick, Md.

CBI Paraphrase

● Arthur Kiener sure hit on a good paraphrase in his letter (Apr.). "Old soldiers never die, they just reminisce!" This certainly would apply to CBI veterans, if no one else.

JACK COROTHERS,
Scottsdale, Ariz.



GOATS sacrificed to the Goddess of Kali in Calcutta. Young spectator at left seems to be taking considerable interest in the proceedings. Photo by Joel H. Springer, Jr.

Commander's Message

by

**Harold H.
Kretchmar**

National Commander
China-Burma-India
Veterans Assn.



Sahibs & Memsahibs:

On the 7th of May, I and the members of the national executive committee, in attendance, meeting in Cedar Rapids were privileged to get a small sample of the wonderful Iowa hospitality we can look forward to next August.

Incidentally, I kept my record intact in regard to weather I've encountered. The Cedar Rapids area had over five inches of rain preceding and during our meeting. On the drive back home on Sunday morning I had to drive a short distance over flooded highway.

One of the principal functions of the meeting was to go over the reunion program and to reconcile the function of the national organization in the reunion program with the program arranged by the reunion committee. This was accomplished with the minimum of effort since the reunion committee had set up the program with our part in mind. The executive committee made some minor recommendations but little else since we were generally agreed that the program was excellent and warranted very little additions or deletions. We concluded that the program was one which will provide maximum pleasure and satisfaction for every delegate, wife or husband and child who are fortunate enough to attend.

Every man who has served as commander of the CBIVA has hoped that his term of office will be culminated with a successful and joyous reunion. I am confident that my term will end with one of the best if not the best that we have ever held.

At the meeting we had an opportunity to discuss hotel accommodations, arrangements, costs, etc., with the sales manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, headquarters for the reunion. We found that costs will be more reasonable than in prior years and the service is as good or better than found in most of the larger hotels of the large cosmopolitan cities. The Roosevelt offers more of the personal touch.

As you probably read in the last issue

of this magazine and as I mentioned in my previous message, Bill Ziegler has suggested that we establish an archives or library in our national headquarters wherein members and others may contribute momentos, books, papers, magazines, and histories of CBI units for the general use and inspection of those visiting our headquarters offices in Milwaukee. The executive committee voted to establish such an archives. If any of you sahibs and memsahibs have such material you would like to donate, it is suggested that such contributions be sent to Gene Brauer, P. O. Box 1848, Milwaukee 1, Wisc.

To the bashas and members who anticipate making or proposing resolutions amending the constitution and by-laws of our organization, nominating members for office, or recommendations to the nominating committee for appointive officers, this should be done as early as possible. These should be sent to Gene Brauer. By doing so the committees appointed to act on such recommendations have ample time to give full consideration to the suggestions.

Note by my mail that one of our newest bashas is putting out a mimeograph newsletter. This one comes from the Mahoning Valley Basha from the Youngstown, Ohio, area, and it is a very fine publication. This new-born basha is not letting any moss gather on its backside. Have met a few of its members and having known Joe Nivert its commander for a number of years, this is understandable.

We learned at the exec meeting that this year's reunion has one of the largest advance reservations in the history of our reunions. For those of you who are sure of attending, I urge you to get your reservations in as early as possible. The hotel has set aside sufficient rooms to meet the number of reservations used in Philadelphia last year, but indications are that the attendance this year will surpass all previous records. To assure yourself of rooms in the headquarters hotel, write for reservation, now.

HAROLD H. KRETCHMAR
2625 Arthur Ave.
Maplewood 17, Mo.

This space is contributed to the CBIVA by Ex-CBI Roundup as a service to the many readers who are members of the Assn., of which Roundup is the official publication. It is important to remember that CBIVA and Roundup are entirely separate organizations. Your subscription to Roundup does not entitle you to membership in CBIVA, nor does your membership in CBIVA entitle you to a subscription to Roundup. You need not be a member of CBIVA in order to subscribe to Roundup and vice versa.—Eds.



A RIDE on the Bengal & Assam Railroad was an experience many American soldiers will never forget. Here's a locomotive on the B & A right of way. Photo by Joel H. Springer, Jr.

Seagrave Story

● How can we but praise a man like Dr. Seagrave, who gave and is still giving so many years of his life to the people of Burma? His name is legend to CBI-ers, especially those who served in Burma.

JOHN D. STONE,
Coral Gables, Fla.

'Flame Over India'

● Another new movie on India worth seeing is "Flame Over India."

JACK FERGUSON,
Glendale, Ariz.

3d Air Transport

● Read Roundup from cover to cover each month, and hope to never be without it. For the first time I have seen a name of one of my fellow members of the 3d Air Transport Squadron, of which I was a part when we arrived in CBI-land. Soon afterward I transferred back to ATC, which made me happy, as I helped to organize some of the original ATC squadrons here in Florida and Tennessee. I knew men all along the line—South America, Africa, etc.—also men in the engineering sections on

every base in India and about every one in China and Burma. We former ATC men don't seem to be writing enough about ATC. As I see it ours was about the main effort in CBI—to keep China alive. Am I right or not? Keep up the good work with the magazine... hope to see you in Cedar Rapids.

HOWARD WARRINGTON,
Hampshire, Ill.

Hate to Miss One

● Enjoy getting and reading the magazine so much I hate to miss even one issue. When are you going to do an article on 1877 Eng. Avn. Battalion?

JAY CISSNA,
Lawrence, Ind.

Now in Costa Rica

● Just received a letter from ex-Chaplain Marion F. Woods, now in Costa Rica, with whom I worked as chaplain's assistant during my service at the 96th Field Hospital. His address is Colegio Metodista, Apartado 931, San Jose, Costa Rica. His job at present is pastor of the Union Church of San Jose, pastor of the San Pedro Spanish congregation, and with some classes in both the Methodist school there and the training school for ministers and deaconesses in Alajuela, so you see he is doing his utmost to carry on the good work for his Lord. He and Mrs. Wood are enjoying their four children and I'm sure would be pleased to hear from all who remember his very active work in the Army.

THEODORE CALKINS
Troy, Pa.



CHINESE TROOPS move on Bhamo behind artillery barrage. U. S. Army photo from Charles Cunningham, M. D.

Water Buffalo Horn Carvings!

New Shipment Received!



These striking black cranes (Rice Paddy Birds, to you) are hand-carved with amazing skill from the horn of Indian Water Buffalo. After carving, the horn art is highly polished and mounted on a rosewood base. Each has tiny ivory inlaid eyes.

You'll agree these beautiful cranes are wonderful conversation pieces. The low prices belie the stunning appearance and workmanship. Excellent for the mantle or fireplace.

You'd expect these beautiful cranes to be expensive, but hold onto your seats and read these prices, shipped to you POSTPAID!

Crane 12"	\$3.75
Crane 14"	\$4.95
Crane 16"	\$5.95
Elephant 2"	\$2.50

Also available in limited quantity are desk letter openers in buffalo horn. While they last, only 75 cents each.

**PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.
MINIMUM ORDER SENT
TO ONE ADDRESS
POSTPAID
\$5.00**



1646 Lawrence St. Denver 2, Colo.